

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

NEW YORK AQUARIUM.
EAGLE THEATRE—AMER.
GERMANIA THEATRE—DIE KÖNIGS KÖNIG.
BOWERY THEATRE—ELLEN ALLEMAN.
BROADWAY THEATRE—KATHLEEN MAUGHAN.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—TWO ORPHANS.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—BLUE GLASS.
PARK THEATRE—OUR BOARDING HOUSE.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—MY AWFUL DAD.
OLYMPIC THEATRE—PANTOMIME.
LYCÉE THEATRE—ENGLISH OPERA.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—THE DANICHTER.
EGYPTIAN HALL—SENSATIONAL VARIETY.
PARISIAN VARIETIES.
HOLLAND THEATRE—PRODIGES.
COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY.
THEATRE COMIQUE—VARIETY.
TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE—VARIETY.
GILMORE'S GARDEN—MEXICAN RINGS.
BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE—VARIETY.
TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.
NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1877.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

The Adams Express Company runs a special newspaper train over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, leaving Jersey City at a quarter past four A. M. daily and Sunday, carrying the regular edition of the Herald as far West as Harrisburg and South to Washington, reaching Philadelphia at a quarter past six A. M. and Washington at one P. M.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be warm and cloudy, with rain, possibly followed by light snow and colder, clearing weather.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was active, the principal business being done in Western Union, New York Central and the coal stocks. There was a general decline in prices, from which Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and Delaware and Hudson were the chief sufferers. Gold opened at 104 1/4, declined to 104 1/2 and closed at 104 3/4. Government securities were lower and railroad bonds irregular. Money was easy at 2 1/2 a 3 per cent on call, the closing price being 1 1/2 a 2 per cent on call.

A GREAT DEAL of information about our dangerous classes is given in "The Abode of Crime."

OUR CANADA LETTER this morning tells of a delightful series of merry makings at the Dominion capital.

THE MACOM'S DAM BRIDGE is in good order again, and every well bred horse on Manhattan Island is happy once more.

EX-PRESIDENT LERDO, of Mexico, had a peep yesterday at one of the influences which make a republican form of government possible. He visited the Normal College, where teachers are trained.

THE CASHIER of the Continental Life Insurance Company gave yesterday some testimony which will startle people who imagine that the business of large corporations is always transacted in a businesslike manner.

THE NAME of an American woman appears in print to-day at the foot of an important State document; and, though the lady belongs south of the latitude, her sisters of the North may congratulate each other on the fact that no Northern ruler ever said more in so little space. See "Brazil."

THE SUPREME COURT'S OPINION, delivered yesterday, concerning some irregular proceedings in a divorce case, will be approved by all respectable people. Divorce may not always be a tragedy, but law and society cannot punish too severely whatever person attempts to make of it a burlesque or a farce.

THE AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB have petitioned the State Legislature not to pass the bill against pool selling in its present sweeping form. They give abundant reasons for the position they assume, and there can be no doubt but that their statements ought to be duly weighed by the committees in charge of the bill. So respectable a body of gentlemen as the Jockey Club should have a fair hearing, and we hope they will get it.

"STEVE" ANDERSON, the condemned murderer, now awaiting execution at Alton, S. C., makes an affectionate appeal to his "ole dad," backed by a proffer of money and a servicable mule, to take his ("Steve's") place on the gallows. In his anxiety to present all the advantages of the arrangement before the "ole dad" the young murderer endeavors to excite a feeling of pity in his breast for "moder," and points out that if her son is hanged the survival of her seventy-year-old husband will afford her poor consolation. It is singular, however, that, notwithstanding the tempting nature of the proposal, the hundred dollars, the mule and the hangman's noose, the "ole dad" "couldn't see it jes yet." Old as he is he prefers to retain for a while longer that freedom from compression of the windpipe which doubtless gives great effect to his rendering of "Just as I am."

THE WEATHER.—The depression which we announced as approaching from the west has now reached the Ohio Valley. An immense area of rain and snow extends it, embracing all the territory southward of the upper lakes and between the Alleghenies and the Missouri River. Heavy rain has fallen at Nashville, Tenn., and at several points in the central districts. The snow has prevailed north of the forty-second parallel. An area of high pressure is moving over the upper lakes, and is followed by a depression in Western Dakota and Montana. The distribution of temperature over the region east of the Rocky Mountains is very irregular, and we predict that tornadoes will occur between Arkansas and Ohio, and possibly in Iowa. Our prediction of the 4th was fulfilled on the 8th in Alabama, as will be seen by our published despatch in to-day's HERALD. The thermometer gradient north from New Orleans is extremely steep. Increasing winds may be expected on the Atlantic coast as the disturbance advances from the Ohio into the St. Lawrence Valley. It is probable that the movement of the high pressure off the South Atlantic coast will develop disturbances in the West Indies. The weather in New York to-day will be warm and cloudy, with rain and rising winds, possibly followed by light snow and colder, clearing weather. The Ohio River has risen five feet two inches at Cincinnati.

Constitutional Amendments Relating to the Election and Tenure of the President.

The highly important amendment recommended by President Hayes in his inaugural address has good chances of success if pushed at the approaching extra session and coupled with other needed amendments relating to the method of choosing the President. Mr. Hayes merely recommended the extension of the Presidential term to six years with ineligibility of the incumbent. But the recent troublesome dispute, settled by a makeshift which ought never to be repeated, has convinced the country that the mode of election and of deciding contests after the votes have been cast needs a radical reconstruction. The people at large have a livelier sense of the necessity for changing the method of election than for limiting the President to a single term. But the already existing public opinion in favor of an amendment which the new President did not notice is favorable to the success of the one which he recommended. The people deplore a perpetual tinkering of the constitution, and the imperative necessity for changing some parts of it which relate to the Executive predisposes them to have all desirable changes made at once. The one-term amendment alone might fail through public apathy, in spite of its acknowledged importance; but since the constitution is to undergo important changes there will be a general wish to make them so complete as to insure stability and permanence in the article which relates to the President. It is not expedient to rebuild a dilapidated edifice piecemeal. The second article of the constitution has utterly failed in practice. The Presidential electors are a sham; the system is so arranged that the candidate having the smallest number of popular votes may be legally elected; when there is no choice by the electoral colleges a moribund House of Representatives, elected more than two years previous and not reflecting the popular sentiment of the time, chooses the President; there is no provision for settling disputed questions; the electoral votes for any candidate bear no proportion to the popular votes he may have received; and, in short, the whole method, both in substance and in detail, is repugnant to equity and common sense. We have tolerated it so long by the mere force of custom and indisposition to change; but our recent narrow escape from dangerous civil commotions has opened the eyes of the country to the full magnitude of the evil. It is universally felt that a change is indispensable before another Presidential election, and we must avail ourselves of the occasion to make all the changes in that article of the constitution of which long experience has demonstrated the necessity.

As to the future method of electing our Presidents the plan advocated by ex-Senator Buckalew in the last number of the North American Review deserves discussion and consideration. It is proposed in this plan that the people vote directly for the candidates they prefer without the absurd intervention of Presidential electors, but that each State shall be entitled to the same number of electoral votes as at present. By Mr. Buckalew's plan these electoral votes are to be divided in each State between the candidates in proportion to the number of popular votes they may respectively receive. We cannot at present explain the details of this plan; but a great deal may be said in favor of its principle, and not much, perhaps, against it. But whatever method of election is adopted it is our strong conviction that the President should be limited to one term, as recommended by President Hayes. It must be borne in mind that Mr. Hayes has not proposed a novelty. He is far enough from being the originator of the idea. For more than two generations statesmen and publicists who differed on all other questions have agreed in deprecating the re-eligibility of our Presidents. It was the chief objection of Jefferson to the constitution when he first received a copy of it in Paris. Jackson, in his first annual Message, recommended an amendment giving the election of the President to a direct vote of the people and making him ineligible for a second term. Henry Clay, the greatest of Jackson's antagonists, quite agreed with him on this point, and incessantly urged an amendment limiting the President to one term. When the Southern States seceded they put this reform into their constitution, which was in most respects a transcript of the federal constitution, expecting to make it more popular by so manifest an improvement. Mr. Tilden in his letter of acceptance sought to enhance his popularity by a strong declaration in favor of the one term principle and of the necessity of making it a part of the constitution. The most enlightened European critics of our institutions, like De Tocqueville in the last generation and John Stuart Mill in our own time, have strenuously maintained that the re-eligibility of our Presidents is a cardinal vice of our political system. No valid answer has ever been made to their arguments. It is said, indeed, that the President is always a party chief, and that he is quite as liable to abuse his patronage to elect a successor of his own party as to promote his own. But such an argument ignores the strongest principle of human nature. It assumes that party spirit is as powerful a motive as personal ambition, which is contrary to all experience. This argument also overlooks the chief incentive to the abuse of his patronage by a President in office. The main endeavor of a President who desires a re-election is to secure the nomination of his own political party, for without this he has no chance at all. The principal mischief is done between the time of his inauguration and the meeting of the national convention of his party, and not in the few months between the nomination and the election. If the President were not re-eligible he would have no temptation to abuse his patronage during the first three years of his term, because nothing would weaken his administration so much as a strong effort to force the nomination of one of several rival aspirants in his own party. By favoring one he would make ene-

mies of the supporters of all the others. A President who was not re-eligible would seldom or never attempt to control the choice of the national convention of his party. If he abused his patronage at all it would be only in the brief interval between the nomination and the election, whereas a President seeking a new election spends the greater part of his first term in a prolonged intrigue for another nomination. Ordinarily about three years and three months intervene between the inauguration of a President and the nomination of his successor, and about four months between the nomination and the election. Even granting that a President will use his patronage for his party, the abuse would only last during four months of the four years if he were ineligible for re-election; but if he hopes for a second term the abuse runs through the whole four years. If the term is extended to six years with ineligibility a second time, as President Hayes recommends, a still smaller proportion of the period would be devoted to party objects. An ineligible President would not attempt to control the party nomination, and it is precisely in intrigues for a nomination that the federal patronage is so grossly abused. The argument in favor of re-eligibility is, therefore, of the flimsiest texture, and proceeds in utter disregard of the facts.

News from Stanley.

All readers interested in geographical discovery and in the progress of exploration in Central Africa will be pleased to hear again from Mr. Stanley, of whose latest movements an outline is given in our special cable despatches from London. It may be remembered that previous to this news he was last heard from by letters dated in April, 1876, and which appeared in the HERALD in August. He had then concluded his minute examination of the Victoria Nyanza, and was making his way toward new labors, giving proper attention to the primary duty of a traveller in countries of that nature—the duty, namely, of keeping himself alive. Feasted by some savage princes and threatened and assailed by others, he again reached Lake Tanganyika and completely surveyed its shores, and apparently to some extent the country to the west of it. Precisely to what extent he has examined the western country we cannot know till his letters arrive; but, partly from his own observations and partly from accounts of the natives, he seems now able to locate a great lake hitherto unknown, which is called Nyanza Chu Ngoma. Although unknown, the existence of this lake has been guessed at from the theories of physical geographers, who regard the presence of such a body of water in that quarter as a physical necessity from the conditions known. If, as Stanley believes, this lake has an important relation to the Nile, as one of its great sources, its discovery will be a brilliant addition to his achievements in that country.

New Hampshire Election To-Day.

The State and Congressional election in New Hampshire occurs to-day. The State offices to be filled are those of Governor and Railroad Commissioner. Benjamin F. Prescott is the republican candidate for Governor, and Daniel Marcy is his opponent on the democratic side. For Railroad Commissioner, Granville P. Conn is the republican and Thomas J. Dinsmore the democratic nominee. There is a prohibition State ticket, but it will poll only a meagre vote, and the success of the republican candidates is almost certain. The chief interest of the election, therefore, concentrates on the Congressional contest. Three Representatives are to be chosen. The First and Second districts two years ago gave small democratic majorities under the influence of the democratic "tidal wave." The Third district then elected a republican. The republican candidates are Gilman Marston in the First, James F. Briggs in the Second and Henry W. Blair in the Third district, and the democratic candidates are Frank Jones in the First, Alvah Sulloway in the Second and Henry O. Kent in the Third. The re-election of Frank Jones, who was a member of the last Congress, is considered highly probable, the candidate being a successful and popular business man who was twice chosen Mayor before his election to the last House. The two other districts are likely to be carried by the republicans. Mr. Blair was the republican Representative in the late Congress. Constitutional amendments of some importance are to be voted on, but the campaign has been a very tame one, and it is likely that a light vote will be polled.

Bad Medicine.

In the land of the Winnebagos the Big Indian of that warlike tribe sits by the council fire or in the adjacent streets and eats his heart. Dismay, chagrin, despair, anger and apprehension appear on the faces of the braves; for the Big Indian has, in the bitterness of his spirit, made a terrible threat. He has threatened to turn his face to the wall and lie still and make believe that he is dead, and thus to excite the repentance and remorse of an ungrateful people that will not let him have his own way. "When you return home," said Push-ma-ta-ha to his companions, "the young men will come out to meet you. They will ask you, Where is 'Push-ma-ta-ha'? You will say to them, 'Push-ma-ta-ha is no more.' They will hear this like the sound of the falling of a mighty oak in the stillness of the forest." And that is just the way that in the Winnebago village they have heard the threat of the Big Indian; for the sense of startled horror, the wonder what may come next, the conception that a mere earthquake or meteoric shower would be in the nature of an anti-climax—all this overwhelms their thoughts, and they have not energy enough left to put their heads in the ashes or to sew on to their waistcoats the buttons burst off in the first paroxysm of despair and rage. Some insist that the Big Indian should not take on in this way merely because of the bad conduct of Man-Who-Makes-His-Own-Cabinet; but the Big Indian is resolute and will positively die, and the Little Indian will inherit all his property, including the Winnebago village and the seat in the United States Senate.

President Hayes and the South.

We regret that there is any hitch or delay in executing the wise intentions declared by the new President in his inaugural. We cannot doubt that he was quite sincere in his wish to restore local self-government in the two Southern States where it has not already been re-established by the action of the people. Even aside from considerations of right and justice, he should shrink from the troublesome experience of his predecessor in propping up governments which the people of the States repudiate and detest. President Grant himself, grown wise by experience, became heartily sick of his own Southern policy, or rather of the Louisiana and South Carolina part of it. In Arkansas, in Texas, in Mississippi President Grant refused to interfere, and the consequence was that order immediately arose out of chaos, and those States have since been as peaceful and orderly as New York or Ohio. After President Grant unwarily got entangled in Louisiana he asked Congress to extricate him, or at least relieve him from responsibility; but Congress did not choose to act, and he still had the difficulty on his hands up to the time of the last election. Since then he has merely preserved the peace, and before he went out of office he expressed the opinion that the troops ought to be withdrawn. A very complete trial of the policy of interference in some States and refusal to interfere in others brought him to the conclusion that the non-interference policy is the only sound one. We shall be very sorry if President Hayes refuses to profit by the annoying experience of his predecessor and insists on paying tuition fees in the same proverbially dear school. He can never decide this question so easily as now. Governor Nicholas and Governor Hampton are ready to give complete assurance of their ability to maintain order, and the President will make a mistake if he does not at once test their promises. To those who best know the South the result is not at all doubtful. President Hayes should at once withdraw the troops because it is right, and because he acknowledges the expediency of local self-government. He should not stop till politicians have patched up bargains about the election of Senators. This would bear too close a resemblance to the sale of justice by a Court. What has the President to do with the election of Senators? What title or color of title has he to interfere? The country expects him to be a just Chief Magistrate, and not a shuffling, bargaining politician.

Russian Intimidation.

Intimidation is now complained of in England. Russia has under arms, it appears, one million men, and that is a menace. She has sent to Western Europe the distinguished diplomat to whom she has entrusted all the negotiations with regard to Turkey, and that is another menace. It is a menace if she prepares to make war; it is a menace if she endeavors to make peace. For certainly Ignatieff's mission is peaceful. It is to obtain some form of declaration that will save Russia's dignity and honor, and so make it unnecessary to vindicate them by war. Russia committed herself late in the year to a declaration that she would make war in a certain contingency, and that contingency has arisen. She must make war therefore, and will, unless she shall be able to plead another solution by the proposed protocol. This attitude, with a million men in arms behind it, will throw the responsibility of war finally on the Powers that shall refuse to join in the preparation of the protocol, and that is the essence of the intimidation of which complaint is made in London. Meantime quite another sort of intimidation is in progress in Bosnia, where events of the nature of those that occurred last spring in Bulgaria seem imminent. There the Turks are ready to relieve their oppressed feelings by the massacre of twenty thousand men and women or little boys and girls, and feel sadly outraged, in the touching phrase of Hobart Pacha, at the want of "a little kindly, generous feeling" toward them in Europe.

Free Trade or Protection?

The Toronto Leader does itself injustice, we think, as it certainly does injustice to the people of the Dominion, for whom it assumes to speak, by its petulant remarks in relation to the HERALD's advocacy of free trade between Canada and the United States. An unrestricted commerce between the two countries would be beneficial to both, but would certainly be more advantageous to our neighbors than to ourselves. The strong efforts made by the Canadian statesmen to promote the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, and to procure its extension at the expiration of the ten years during which it was in force, are sufficient evidence that they understand and appreciate this fact. It is unnecessary now to revert to the acts of the Canadian government which made the Reciprocity Treaty unpopular with the people of the United States and induced its abrogation. It is sufficient that on this side of the line we are now willing to extend the hand of brotherhood to our neighbors for all commercial purposes and to give to the industries of both countries all the advantages which we believe free trade would insure.

The Leader may be assured that there is no desire for annexation in the United States. Our country is large enough as it is, and our political economists are satisfied that we should be better off with Canada as a friendly and independent neighbor, bound to us by the ties of material interest as well as of race and of social intercourse, than as so many States of the Union. If we wish free trade between the two countries it is quite as much for the good of the Canadians as for our own advantage. It seems folly in these days to build up artificial barriers between the inhabitants of the opposite sides of the waters of the St. Lawrence, and our contemporary will pardon us if we suggest that its own arguments in favor of such a policy will scarcely bear the test of criticism. Under the present laws, the Leader, Canada suffers gross injustice. Her exports are taxed and her imports go in free. Then, surely, she would be at still greater disadvantage under a policy of protec-

tion which would afford an opportunity for illegal and dishonest enterprises, especially with neighbors who, according to the Leader, are "trade sharpeners," and an "inferior population." If our contemporary's policy should prevail in the Canadian government and the colony should draw her head into her shell like a snail and surround herself with prohibitory duties to protect her "young developments," she would certainly be more hopelessly at the mercy of the "trade sharpeners" of the United States than she would if no advantages could be gained on either side except such as may be secured by the enterprise, tact and business ability for which our Canadian neighbors are distinguished.

A Tribute to the Brave Firemen.

The promptness, coolness and courage displayed by the firemen who rescued a number of children from the burning tenement house on Ludlow street last Sunday night reflect credit upon the force. The first thought of the brave fellows was to save human life, and in so doing they must have incurred no little personal risk. One of them dashed into a room filled with smoke dense enough to have killed one boy eight years of age and to have rendered his brother, two years younger, insensible, and bore the bodies of the children to the roof. Another carried out a girl ten years old, who was also in a state of insensibility, and immediately returned to the building and assisted in rescuing a woman and five young children who were huddled together in a room, helpless with terror. One poor little fellow, who had attempted to escape by the roof and found no means of exit, had hidden himself in a small rear apartment, and would have perished but for his timely discovery by a fireman who heard his sobs and saved his life. Seven children and a woman were thus rescued from death, although two of these are in a critical condition from the effects of the smoke they inhaled.

The names of the men who were prominent in this noble work are Chief Miller, Assistant Foreman Thomas Lally and Firemen Dwyer, Gray, Foley, O'Hearn and Cavanagh, all of Hook and Ladder No. 6. Their conduct deserves recognition both from the authorities and the people, and it is to be hoped that some way may be found to testify the public admiration of their coolness, courage and efficiency.

Bogus Opposition to Rapid Transit.

It is about time that public sentiment should express itself in a very emphatic manner in relation to the illegitimate opposition of the street railroad companies to the great public work of rapid transit and the aid afforded to those corporations by venal Aldermen and legislators.

The so-called "meeting of property owners" to protest against the completion of the Gilbert Elevated Railroad which was held at the Masonic Temple, last night, was only another movement of the horse railroad companies in the effort to defeat rapid transit altogether. The meeting was promoted by the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company and paid for with the money of the combined horse car corporations. It was intended for effect on the Legislature, but was as illegitimate in its character as all the other demonstrations made in the same interest. It did not represent New York property holders or their sentiments, for they favor rapid transit as a public convenience and as a necessity to the growth and prosperity of the metropolis. The meeting was a false pretense, as unsubstantial and unreliable as the doctrine that the people have no rights in Sixth avenue, an avenue which was opened and paid for by the city.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Muriagh has nowhere to lay his heels. General Babcock will remain in Washington. Charleston, S. C., has revived the planchette mania. General Benjamin F. Butler is at the Fifth Avenue. Mr. Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, is at the Astor.

Somebody else took away the log, but Hewitt cut sticks. He who best observes Lent will get a chromo in heaven. Doobie, of Orange county, is the plebeian sawbuck of oratory.

Vice President Wheeler will remain in Washington during the summer. A South Carolina negro stole a clock, and he is going to jail for some time.

Springer, of Illinois, should have talked less with his pistol pocket and more with his reason. Rev. Mr. Baileton lives in Nebraska, and it is not told to us whether or not he is full of gas.

Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, who has been quite ill for some days, was reported much better last evening.

The Springfield Republican has short editorial articles on social topics that are equal to anything in the Saturday Review.

Congressman Chittenden's house in Washington is very prominent, near the Arlington. It is full of bricks and beams.

Simon Cameron wants to know whether one little motto-paper should have consequences equal to a President's message.

Associate Justice Stephen J. Field, of the United States Supreme Court, arrived at the Albemarle yesterday from Washington.

The opposition to Evans was that when he used to put up a clothes line he would hitch it seven times round a post without stopping, like making one of his sentences.

General Sherman says that, while General Joe Johnston is an accomplished soldier and a faultless gentleman, he was not his recommendation for Secretary of War.

Speaking of two renderings of Hamlet, an English critic says:—"Mr. Irving renders the argument with himself—the argument of reverie—better than Mr. Branderam. Mr. Branderam the passion of self-acorn better than Mr. Irving."

When the tabernacle of the Netherlands starts from his lethargy he seeks high colors, as he did when he was seized with the tulip mania. M. Havard says that the wealthy men of the province of Friesland have on their lakes "yachts with dark red sails, finely cut bows, carefully varnished, delicately carved, glaringly colored and gilded on the quarter, throughout the summer taken with family parties and cruising in company for days and weeks."

Evening Telegram:—"There are two ways of interviewing a man. One is to let him know that he is being interviewed; the other is to keep him in the dark. You must vary your manner with your man, and the accomplished interviewer is perfect master of all the little arts. There are some men who tumble to the interviewer immediately. They take to him as naturally as ducks to water or babes to milk. Then there are others who, while not disliking the operation, are shy and skittish, like a girl with her first kiss or a boy with a sweetheart older than himself. Then, again, there are teachers and diplomatic friends, who are dying to get interviewed in order to ventilate for their private interests opinions which they do not entertain."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

EUROPE AND ITS SKELETON.

Admiral Hobart Pasha Pleads for Turkey.

LAWLESSNESS IN BOSNIA.

Wild Russian Stories from Central Asia.

HERALD WEATHER FOR ENGLAND.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, March 13, 1877.

The feature of this morning's news on the continent is Admiral Hobart's letter in reference to the true condition of Turkey. Notwithstanding the fact that the Admiral takes occasion to make the contradiction of many late rumors about Turkey the pretext for his epistle, there is much else in it. A careful reading of it lets in many side lights upon the previous management of the Ottoman Empire. It truly argues that the work of reorganization and reform must be as slow in its progress as the cure of a chronic disease of long growth. A slight duet of excitement was occasioned here yesterday by the announcement that a Cabinet Council would be held to-day in Downing street, to decide upon the course to be pursued in regard to the proposals brought by Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador. It was asserted in this connection that General Ignatieff would certainly remain in Paris until he had been notified regarding England's reception of the Russian plans. It now seems to be assured that General Ignatieff will succeed Prince Gortschakoff when he returns to St. Petersburg. Mr. Gladstone's latest pamphlet, which is summarized in all the papers this morning, will be the theme of to-day's conversation about town and all over England.

SPECIAL PLEADING IN TURKEY'S BEHALF.

Admiral Hobart Pacha, of the Turkish navy, writes to the Times from Constantinople, under date of March 2, contradicting the reports current about Turkey. He says:—"It exactly suits Turkey's great enemy that these reports should be promulgated as proof of the impossibility of Turkish reform. The Turks say these reports are too ridiculous to require refutation. In ordinary times this might be true, but we live in extraordinary times, and I cannot stand by and allow such injustice to pass unnoticed. The Sultan is in perfect health and works day and night for the welfare of his country. Shevket Pacha has not been appointed to any command on the Danube or elsewhere. Midhat Pacha was not removed through palace intrigues. The Sultan himself, for reasons I do not pretend to criticize, dismissed him. Mahmud Nedim Pacha is not recalled from exile, nor is there any probability of his being so. No money was sent to the palace from Russia on Midhat Pacha's dismissal. This country, although passing through a fearful crisis, and while the passions and aspirations of five or six different religious communities and nationalities are roused, is perfectly quiet. Life and property are as safe as anywhere in Europe. There is no panic in any place. Christians follow their vocations in safety. If the ruinous drag of impending war were removed I believe Turkey would soon be able to lift up her head again. The Turks honestly admit the truth of the accusation of bad administration and are most desirous to make radical changes, but a bad system from beginning to end, in a vast Empire full of conflicting elements cannot be changed in a day. They ask for time, help from without in the way of administration and a little kindly, generous feeling from Europe."

"WELL MET" VIEW.

"We do not believe the signature of the projected protocol will give any security of peace," sagely remarked the Pall Mall Gazette's leader, writer last evening. "Already, if reports from Bosnia are true, forces are at work there to prepare another series of outrages which might precipitate the very war which the protocol intended to prevent. Dread has been expressed if Russia is allowed to commence war with Turkey this may afford Germany an opportunity of making the attack upon France, which it is commonly supposed she was restrained from making two years ago, but if Germany helps Russia to recall her troops with honor and profit it may be this year she will find herself under no such restraint. The outlook in that direction seems to be darkening daily. If the Russian troops must be employed, or dispersed, as perhaps, must the enormous armies which are grinding Germany to the earth. The outlook eastward is as threatening as ever. The negotiations between Turkey and Montenegro are approaching a deadlock. Reports of Russian movements grow more alarming. The danger lest an attack upon Turkey may lead to a great European war must always have been present to the Russian mind, and, in view of such danger, it is impossible to say, even so vast military preparations as the Times correspondent at Belgrade reports this morning—viz., that 1,000,000 men will be in arms by the 15th of March—exceed the requirements of the situation. It may be that General Ignatieff's language and the enormous muster of Russian troops on the Turkish frontiers are only meant to intimidate. In any case we may as well face the fact that Europe does lie under an open and flagrant process of intimidation, and that the Russian threats are for the most part addressed to England."

DEADLY PROSPECTS FOR BOSNIA.

The Mohammedan population of Bosnia is becoming very much excited by the addresses of Imams, Hadys and wandering Dervishes, who have roused the fanatic passions of their followers to such a pitch of excitement that foreigners residing in Bosnian towns state that there is imminent danger of a massacre of the rayahs. In the district of Tuzla, the Turkish authorities have made requisition for 800 horses and pack saddles with one driver for each horse. Similar requisition has been made in Sarajevo, the animals being used for transporting military stores and ammunition through the stations in the northern part of the province. The Christians in Bosnia assert that they have already paid taxes for the present year, now being collected a second time. Taxes are assessed at eighty-four piastres per head. Besides this the rayahs are taxed thirty-one piastres on each male for exemption from military duty. The government's thirst for the produce of the country is excited in money, and the keys or landlords, who receive one-third of the products of the lands cultivated by the peasants, exact this third in money, at they know that their third will be requisitioned by the military authorities if taken in kind. The Turkish military authorities are strongly fortifying Sarajevo. Selo Pacha has left Belina with a staff of engineers for the purpose of fortifying Bistritza, Shabatz and Orasina. The Turks are also fortifying the southern bank of the river Tane and compelling the rayahs without distinction of age or sex to work upon these fortifications and furnish themselves with provisions. Banjaluka is being transformed into a fortified encampment by the forced labor of men and women of all ages. The insurgents are gathering in the Rozars Mountains and are receiving reinforcements. The Government of Bosnia has made requisition of all grain and Indian corn in the district of Sarajevo and Travnik. It is reported that a Mohammedan official in Banjaluka cut off the hand of a man of that place on the 4th of March, on account of his having been